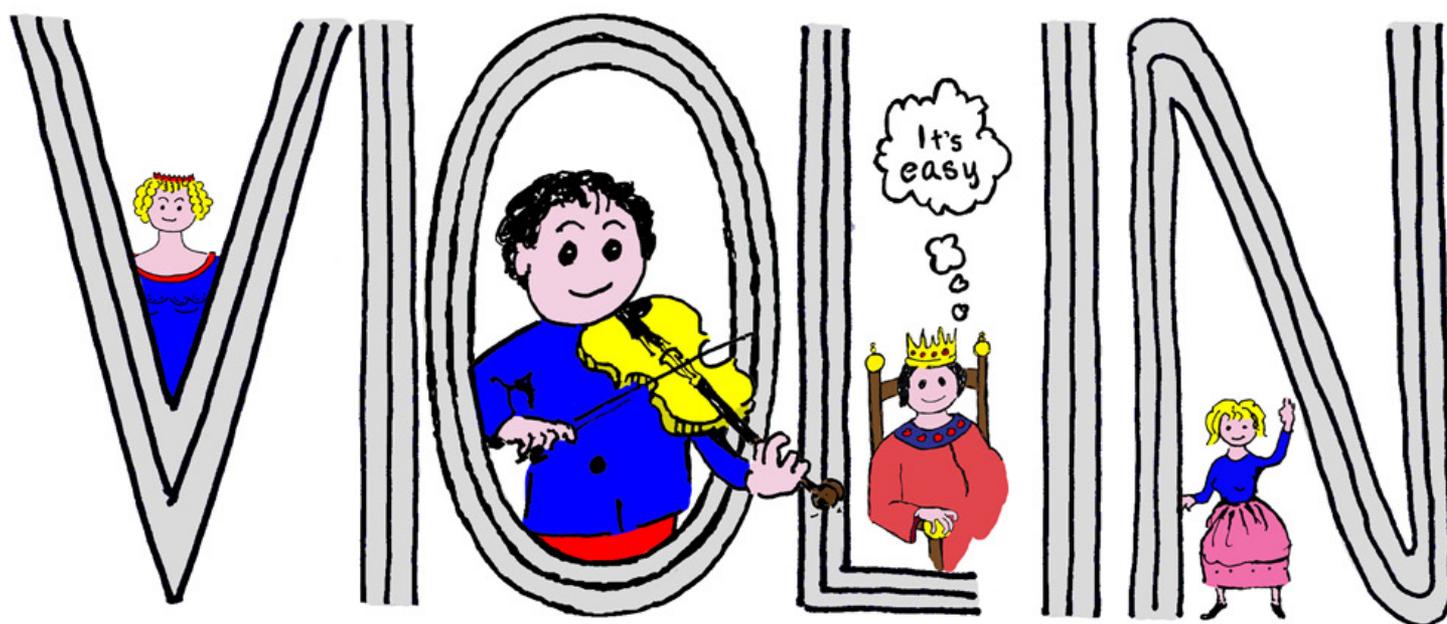


Teach
Yourself



Book 4

Theory for young



players

Bill
Davie



I wish to thank my friend
Kevin Stent
for his wonderful support
and inspired computer work.

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Picolo Publishing

Easy for children Time saving for the teacher Fun for the parent

Time saving for the teacher

The lessons are presented in pupil, rather than teacher language, so you need only spend three to five minutes on theory during a practical lesson.

Only one concept is presented in each theory lesson so the books can be used for reference. Say you find, during a practical lesson, that a pupil has forgotten a note name that has previously been covered in a theory lesson, you can refer the pupil back to that lesson for further study during the week. This is made easy through the reference index on the last page of each book.

The system is based on child learning rather than teacher training so you need to remind the pupil, weekly, that the specified lesson should be read and understood each night.

Easy for children

Because the lessons are single concept, entertaining and easy to understand, children can teach themselves the theory. But to do this successfully they must read the lessons several times. Preferably nightly.

The theory is enjoyed by children aged eight (sometimes younger) to eighteen. Amazingly, my adolescent pupils tell me they think the stories 'cool' and the books far easier to learn from than other theory books I have inflicted on them.

Fun for the parent

Parents love reading the lessons. Encourage them to read through the lessons with their young violinists. Endorse their help in ensuring nightly study of the theory.

Important aspects of the system

- The system is designed specifically for young violinists.
- The system reduces theory teaching to three to five minutes per practical lesson.
- Because of this, pupils should read and/or play through the prescribed lesson every night.
- Parents should be encouraged to become involved with the pupil in theory learning if their violinist is young.
- The volumes can be used as reference books. Pupils can be referred back to forgotten concepts.
- The back page of each volume contains an indexed reference list.
- All volumes should therefore be retained. There is no doubt they will be used for reference in the future.
- Back pages of each volume contain manuscript for corrections or for additional homework.

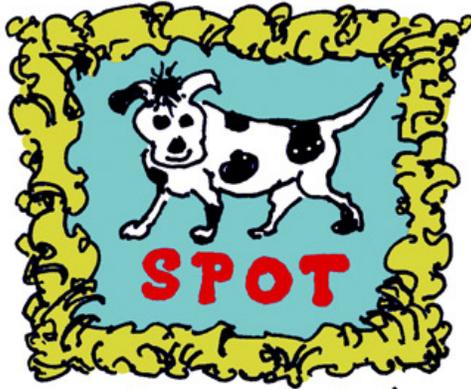


About the author

Bill Davie lives in Auckland, New Zealand. He is a violin teacher and maker. He is a graduate of Dunedin Teachers' College and spent thirty years of his life as a professional violinist. The drawings are his.

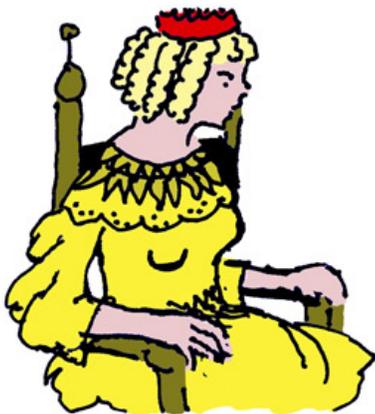
THEORY

LESSON 31



The Queen's painting

I think
Spot has
had an
accident



The Queen put down her paint brushes. She had just finished a painting of Spot, her favourite dog.

Spot hadn't been seen around the castle for two weeks. Perhaps he had run away. But the Queen didn't think so.

The Queen thought Spot must have had an accident. So she had sent the apple pickers to look for him.

While the apple pickers hunted high and low, the Queen sent Angie to get the Best Drummer and the recorder players.

She explained to the musicians what had happened, 'I think Spot has had an accident. He hasn't been home for weeks.' 'An accident,' 'An accident,' they said to one another.

'Yes,' said the Queen wiping a tear from her eye and some paint from her dress.

'If the apple pickers arrive back without him we will have to believe he had an accident and I will want you to play sad music to us all.'

THEORY

LESSON 31

Here are the four things to understand about accidentals.

Accidentals usually last for one bar only. They do not carry over to the next bar

An accidental can be changed by a different accidental

lento

Bar 1 Bar 2 Bar 3 Bar 4

An accidental that is repeated on the same line or space does not need a sign

Oops!

This is the only time an accidental carries over to the next bar. The tie makes only the first note of the next bar an accidental. Notice that the second G in bar 7 is not affected

Bar 5 Bar 6 Bar 7 Bar 8

THEORY LESSON 3!

Please
play your
wonderfully
sad song



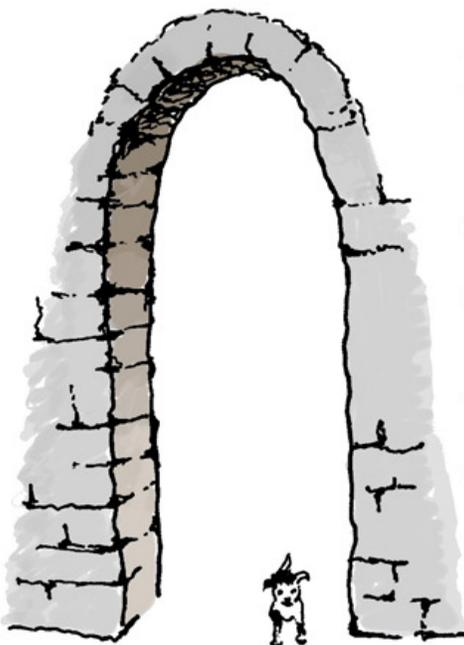
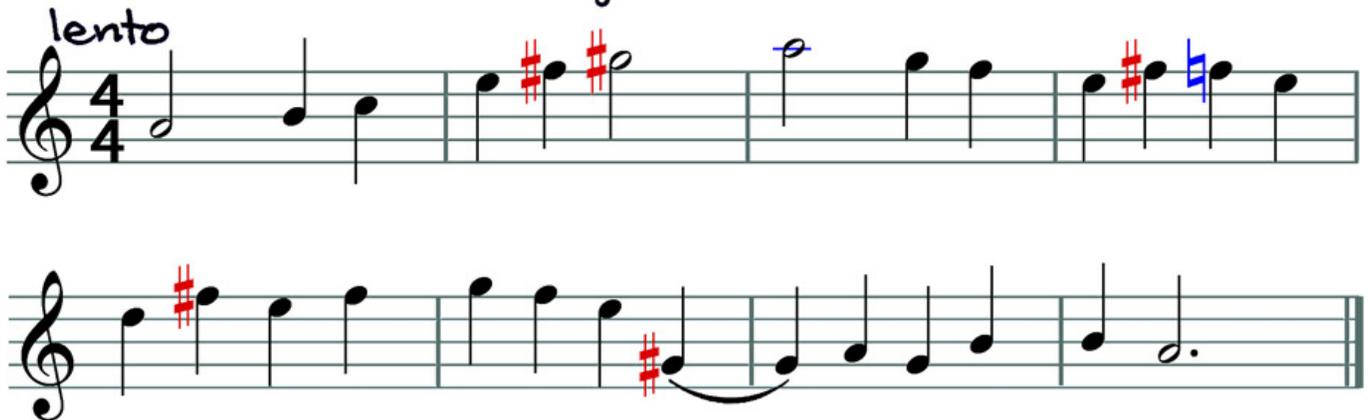
Just as the recorder player finished playing his sad song, the apple pickers arrived back.

'We can't find Spot,' they said.

'Poor Spot,' said the Queen,
'He must have had an accident.'

And turning to the musicians she said, 'Please play your wonderfully sad song.'

So they did.



As the musicians played their sad song, full of accidentals, everybody started crying.

But just as the music stopped, who should come through the door, but Spot, wagging his tail with glee.

'Spot!' cried the Queen.
She picked him up, danced around the hall and began a happy song.

(to be continued)

HOMWORK LESSON 31

lento

 This is the sad song which was played for Spot. Teach yourself to play it. Play it to your violin teacher next time you go to your lesson.



Bar 1 Bar 2

Should any notes in Bar 2 be sharp?

Answer.



Should the second F be played sharp or natural?

Answer.

 Within a bar, can you change an accidental to a different accidental?

Yes

No

HOMWORK LESSON 31



Should the first F in Bar 2 be played sharp?

Yes No

Should the second F in Bar 2 be played sharp?

Yes No



Do accidentals last for more than one bar?

Yes No



Should the second F be played sharp or natural?

Answer



On this staff write the first three sharps.



On this staff write the first four flats.



What word do the first four flats spell?

Answer

HOMWORK

LESSON 31

 Copy the four things to understand about accidentals on page 4.

Put the words inside a thought cloud, just as they are on page 4.

Put your copy on the fridge.

Make sure you learn the 'four things' before your next lesson.

 Draw rests where they are needed in this music. If you have forgotten something go back to Book 3 and read pages 8, 17 and 18 and Lessons 21 and 29 again.



THEORY

LESSON 32

9

I'm tuning my A string to the same pitch as the piano A

When we tune our violin A string to match the sound of the same A on the piano or a tuning fork, we are trying to make the 'pitch' of our A string the same 'pitch' as the A on the piano or tuning fork.

If two notes are in the same place on the staff we expect them to sound exactly the same. One should not sound higher than the other. They should be the same pitch. They should be 'in tune'.



Here are two A notes. They should sound the same. They should be the same pitch.



Ties join two notes that are the same pitch

Sometimes we want two notes of the same pitch to go across a barline and sound like one note.

To do this we use something that looks like a small slur,



That small slur that joins the two E notes to sound like one note is called a tie.

Remember how Angie tied the ribbon.

THEORY

LESSON 32

The two E's across the barline need a tie to make them one

It's easy to see that we need to use the tie across the bar line to make two notes into one.



But if the same notes occur in the middle of the bar~



we don't need to use a tie to make the two E notes one. We just replace them with a minim.



Only use a tie when you can't use a note or a dotted note

So are there any times when we need to use a tie during a bar?

Yes there are ~



In this example the tied notes can not be replaced by a minim or dotted crotchet.

So our tie rule says, only use a tie when you can't use a note or dotted note.

HOMWORK

LESSON 32

Now, what is the rule for tied notes?



This week's homework is easy to do. To get the questions right, just look at any tied notes. Add them together. See if you can replace them with a single note or dotted note.



Are these bars correct?

Yes No

I know! See if you can replace tied notes with single or dotted notes



Are these bars correct?

Yes No

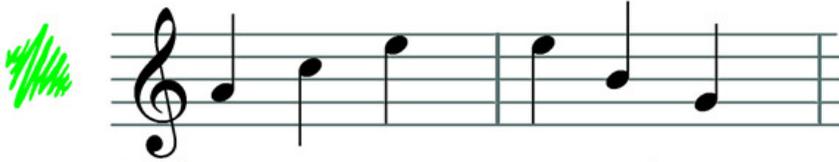


Are these bars correct?

Yes No

HOMWORK LESSON 32

Use a tie when you can't use a single note or a dotted note

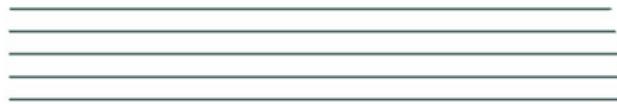


Put a ring around the two notes that have the same pitch.



Is this correct? YES NO

If you don't think the last question was correct, write it correctly on this stave.



Here we see the castle wizard pretending he made the tie rule. He didn't!

Copy the tie rule and put it on the fridge. Learn it before your next lesson.



TIE RULE

Only use a tie when you can't use a single note or a dotted note.

Five months and six days have gone by since the Queen first invited the musicians to have morning tea with her. It became a regular thing every Tuesday morning.

This Tuesday, as they finished the last of the cream buns and chocolate cake, the Queen said, 'I'm so excited! I can't wait to hear this new musical sound.'
'Nor can I,' said the King.

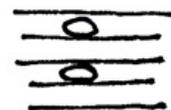
I can't wait any longer to hear this new musical sound

'Yes,' said Jesse.
'When Dominic has finished the last of his cream bun, we'll make this beautiful sound together.'

And so they did.

Jesse said, 'One, two, three, four.'

Then together they played these notes,



Jesse played E
and Dominic, A.

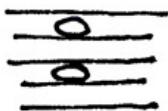


THEORY

LESSON 33

I'm playing my A and E strings at the same time

You can play these two notes on your violin.



So get out your violin and play your A and E strings together.

‘It’s such a beautiful sound’ said the Queen.

‘It is. Can you do it again?’ asked the King.

‘We will’ said Jesse.

‘But this time we will get Sinclair (the third recorder player) to play as well.’

So the three recorder players played their notes.



○	Jesse's Note
○	Sinclair's Note
○	Dominic's Note

And for the first time, the people in the castle heard a group of notes called a Triad



THEORY

LESSON 33

I'm crying with happiness

I can't be sure, but I have heard say, that this was the first time, in the whole world, that a Triad was heard.



'Hooray, hooray,' everybody cried out. And 'Goodness me.' And 'I've never heard anything like it in my life.'

And indeed they hadn't.

I've never heard anything like it in my life

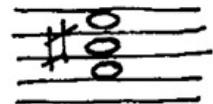
But Triad groupings have been played ever since.

The King was beside himself and the Queen was crying with happiness.

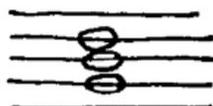
You may well ask, what is there about a Triad which makes it sound so beautiful. I don't know.



But I do know that a Triad is simply a group of notes sitting in the three closest spaces ~



or on the three closest lines ~

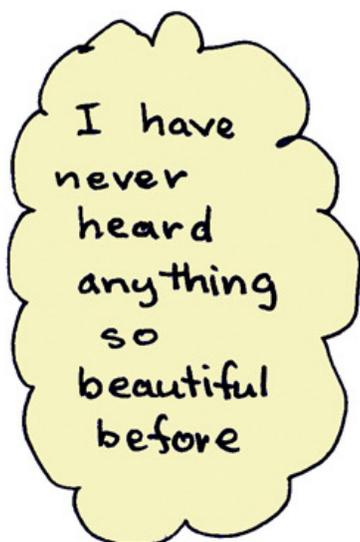
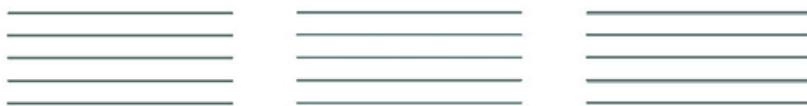


HOMWORK

LESSON 33



Write a Triad on each of these staves.



I have never heard anything so beautiful before



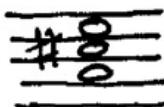
The sound you make when you play your A and E strings together is called a fifth because counting~

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

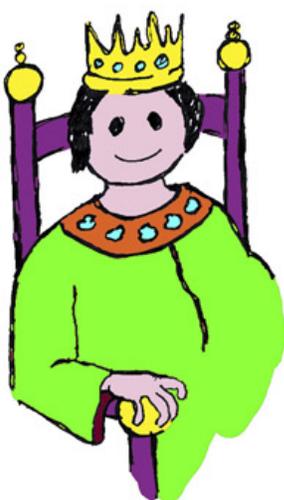
there are five notes

Practice playing the fifth, A and E strings, on your violin.

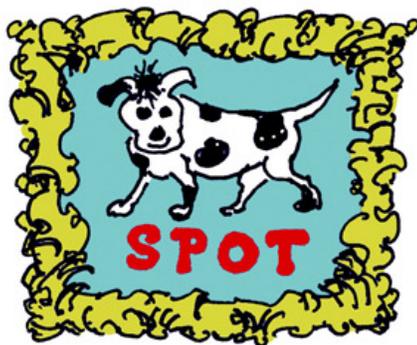
When you go for your next lesson, ask your teacher to play C# on the A string while you play A and E. Then you'll hear a beautiful Triad~



You will hear exactly the same Triad as they heard in the castle hundreds of years ago.



HOMWORK LESSON 33



What do you call a note which suddenly has a sharp in front of it, which is not in the key signature? (See the G sharp here)



Answer

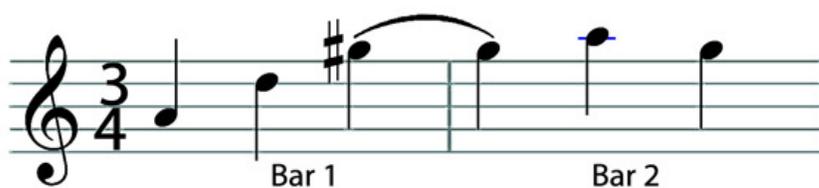


Does the sharp in Bar 1 make the G in Bar 2 into G sharp?

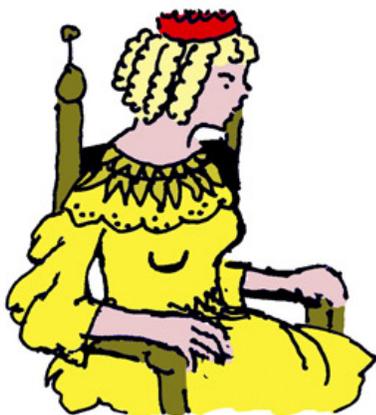
Answer



What is the correct name for the little slur which joins the notes of the same pitch across the bar line?



Answer

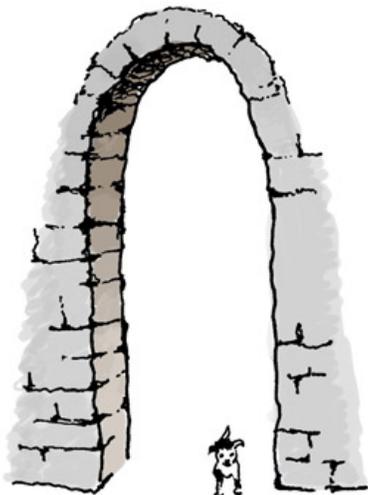


Is the first G in Bar 2 sharp?

Answer

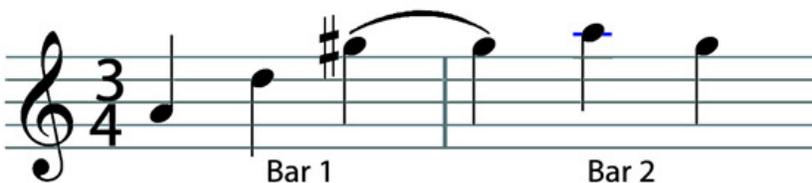
HOMWORK

LESSON 33



Does an accidental usually last more than one bar?

Yes No



This is the only time an accidental lasts into the next bar. It lasts here, into the next bar, because of the tie. But should you then play the second G in the second bar sharp?

Yes No

Today
I'm
wearing
my
beads



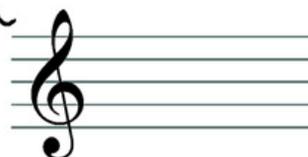
Write the first four flat names in these squares.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Draw the first four flats on this staff ~



Draw the first three sharps on this staff ~



HOMWORK LESSON 33



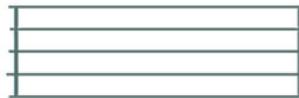
Complete these triads ~



This is incorrect ~



write it the correct way here ~



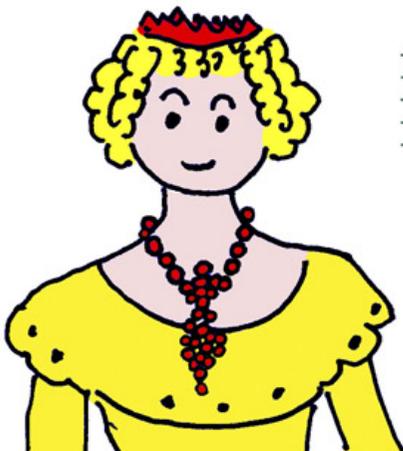
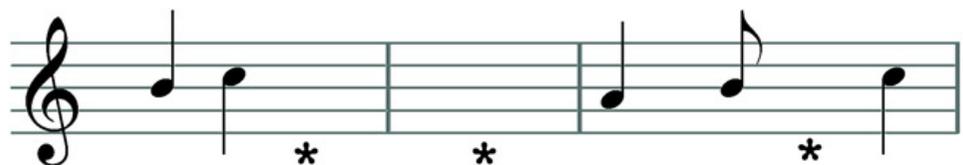
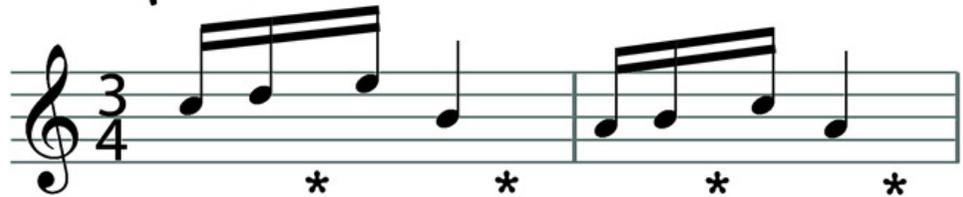
Should the third F in this bar be sharp or natural?



Answer.



Put the correct rests where required in this music.



Play The Flats and Sharps Game (Lesson 26) at least six times.

THEORY

LESSON 34



The Note Length Game

- Try to play the game at least twice each day until your next lesson.
- Play the game with your Mother or some other member of your family.
- All the answers are in lesson 28. Read through lesson 28 several times. Then you will have a better chance of winning.



Rules of the Note Length Game .



The Note Length Game is played by two or more people using dice and counters.

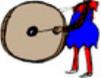


You take turns at throwing the dice to see which square your counter will go to.



If a player lands on a question square and gives the correct answer they go forward one square. If they don't answer correctly they go back two squares.



If a player lands on the happy King  or the Best Drummer  they get a free throw. If a player throws a 6,  they get a free throw.



If you are playing with Mum or someone who doesn't know note lengths, they can look at the answers. When you land on a note square they can check your answer. When they land on a note square they can look for the answer and move forward one square. If, however you can say the answer before Mum or the other person, they go back one square.

THEORY

LESSON 34



The Note Length Game and the answers.



You will find the game board in the appendix. Cut it out, so you can use it for playing.

Answers

Square 1....Two
 Square 2....Four
 Square 3....Two
 Square 4....Four
 Square 5....Two
 Square 6....Eight
 Square 7....Four
 Square 8....Four
 Square 9....Eight
 Square 10....Three
 Square 12....Eight
 Square 13....Sixteen
 Square 14....Three
 Square 15....Two

Note Length Game

Start here ▶	1 How many quarter notes in a half note?	2 How many eighth notes in a half note?	3 How many half notes in a whole note?	4 How many quarter notes in a whole note?
5 How many quarter notes in a half note?	6 How many eighth notes in a whole note?	7 How many quarter notes in a whole note?	8 How many sixteenth notes in a quarter note?	9 How many sixteenth notes in a half note?
10 How many quarter notes in a dotted half note?	11 	12 How many eighth notes in a whole note?	13 How many sixteenth notes in a whole note?	14 How many quarter notes in a dotted half note?
15 How many quarter notes in a half note?	16 How many eighth notes in a quarter note?	17 How many half notes in a whole note?	18 	19 How many eighth notes in a whole note?
20 	21 How many sixteenth notes in a quarter note?	22 How many eighth notes in a half note?	23 How many quarter notes in a whole note?	24 How many quarter notes in a dotted half note?
25 How many quarter notes in a half note?	26 How many quarter notes in a whole note?	27 	28 How many sixteenth notes in a whole note?	29 How many sixteenth notes in a half note?
30 How many eighth notes in a quarter note?	31 	32 How many quarter notes in a dotted half note?	33 How many eighth notes in a whole note?	

Square 16....Two
 Square 17....Two
 Square 19....Eight
 Square 21....Four
 Square 22....Four
 Square 23....Four
 Square 24....Three
 Square 25....Two
 Square 26....Four
 Square 28....Sixteen
 Square 29....Eight
 Square 30....Two
 Square 32....Three
 Square 33....Eight

THEORY LESSON 35

There's a man coming up the road and Angie has been watching him from a window, high in the castle. He has something strange on his back. It's not a basket. Angie wonders what it is.



As he comes closer she decides to meet him at the castle gate and see what he has brought. They arrive at the gate at the same time and just as the stranger is taking a very large musical instrument off his back. He explains that he is a musician who would like to play to the people in the castle in exchange for food.



'My instrument is called a Gamba and it makes very beautiful low sounds.'

'Where do you blow in it?' asked Angie.

'You don't,' said the stranger.

'It has six strings and you move a bow across them to make very low sounds.'

Just the thing to interest the

THEORY LESSON 35

Queen, thought Angie and took him to the dining room where the happy King and the Queen were having morning tea.

Before long the beautiful bass (low) sounds were filling the room.

'He must play tonight at the dance,' said the Queen.

'With the recorder players,' said the King.

'Yes, of course,' said the Queen.

And so he did. The wonderful low bass sounds blended with the recorder melodies to make the richest sounding music any of the apple pickers had ever heard. Soon the musicians began to form beautiful triads which again made the Queen cry with happiness.



Before long the bass sounds were filling the room.



THEORY

LESSON 35

We can write some of the music they played like this~



But this music is suitable only for the recorder players. The Gamba notes are too low to show on the treble staff. So we will have to give the Gamba a bass staff of its own.

Here is some of the Gamba music. At the beginning of the staff is a bass clef which tells us this music is written for an instrument that makes low (bass) sounds.



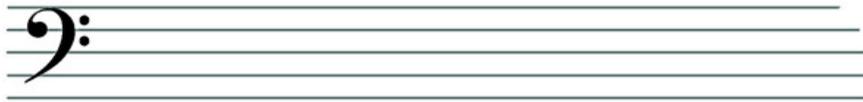
The bass clef is usually drawn like this  but sometimes like this~ 



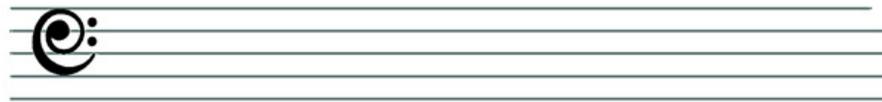
HOMWORK

LESSON 35

 Draw this  bass clef along this staff. Make sure you start with the knob on the right line and that the tail finishes in the right place.



 Draw this  bass clef along this staff. Again, it's important that you start with the knob on the right line. Try to make it curly and finish on the right line.



 Draw treble  clefs along this staff. Before you start, go back to Lesson 2, Book 1. Check out treble clef drawing.



HOMEWORK

LESSON 35



You have learnt most of these Italian words before . Revise them and learn the new ones so you can win next week's game.
Try learning five each night.

	<i>accel</i>	=	<i>accelerando</i>	=	getting faster
			<i>adagio</i>	=	slow
			<i>allegretto</i>	=	fairly quick
			<i>allegro</i>	=	quick (cheerful)
			<i>andante</i>	=	medium (walking) speed
	<i>cresc.</i>	=	<i>crescendo</i>	=	getting louder
	<i>D.C.</i>	=	<i>da capo</i>	=	repeat from beginning
	<i>D.S.</i>	=	<i>dal segno</i>	=	repeat from sign $\$$
	<i>decresc.</i>	=	<i>decrescendo</i>	=	getting quieter
	<i>dim</i>	=	<i>diminuendo</i>	=	getting quieter
	<i>f</i>	=	<i>forte</i>	=	loud
	<i>ff</i>	=	<i>fortissimo</i>	=	very loud
			<i>legato</i>	=	smoothly
			<i>lento</i>	=	slow
			<i>mezzo</i>	=	half
	<i>mf</i>	=	<i>mezzo forte</i>	=	half loud
	<i>mp</i>	=	<i>mezzo piano</i>	=	half quiet
			<i>moderato</i>	=	moderately
	<i>p</i>	=	<i>piano</i>	=	quiet
	<i>pp</i>	=	<i>pianissimo</i>	=	very quiet
			<i>presto</i>	=	fast
	<i>rall</i>	=	<i>rallentando</i>	=	getting slower
	<i>rit</i>	=	<i>ritardando</i>	=	getting slower
	<i>rit</i>	=	<i>ritenuto</i>	=	getting slower
			<i>tempo</i>	=	speed

THEORY

LESSON 36



The Italian Word Game

-  The game board is at the back of Book 4. It is called Appendix 2
-  Try to play the game at least twice each day until your next lesson
-  Play the game with your Mother or some other member of your family
-  All the answers are on page 27. Make sure you win by learning the Italian direction words before you start playing.



The Italian Word Game

 The game is played by two or more people using dice and counters.  You take turns at throwing the  dice to see which square your counter will go to.

 If a player lands on a word square, they must say what the word means correctly. If they do, they go forward one square. If they don't say the word meaning correctly, they go back two squares.

 If a player lands on the happy King  or the Best Drummer  they get a free throw. If a player throws a 6,  they get a free throw.

 The answers for this game are on page 27 Book 4.

 If you are playing with Mum or someone who doesn't know the meaning of the words, they can look at the answers. When you land on a word square they can check your answer. When they land on a word square they can look for the answer and move forward one square. If, however you can say the word answer before Mum or the other person, they go back one square.

THEORY

LESSON 37

In lesson 35 the Gamba played very low notes. You are wondering how low they were. The only way we can work that out is to compare them with the notes you play on your violin. So first, let's write a treble staff containing violin notes.

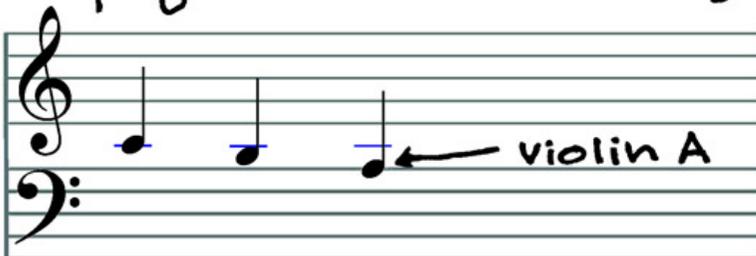


Before long the bass sounds were filling the room.

Now where shall we put the Gamba music ?

We know that in lesson 35 we gave the Gamba its own bass staff, but how far below the treble staff should we put it ?

Fortunately someone has worked that out for us. The top line of the bass staff goes where we play A on the G string.



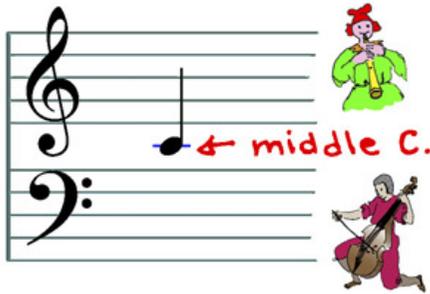
First finger (A) on the G string plays the same note as the top line (A) on the bass clef



THEORY

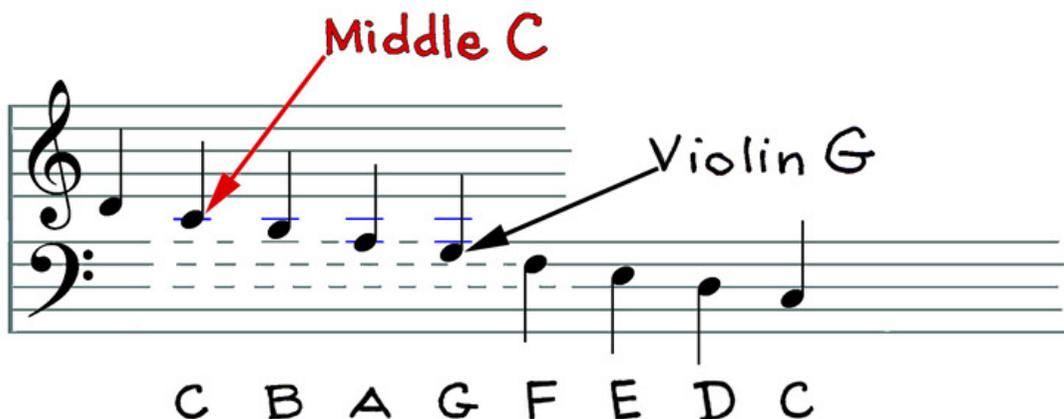
LESSON 37

So there is only one ledger line separating the bass clef from the treble clef.



The note on that ledger line is called C, middle C. It is called middle C because it is midway between the bass and treble clef.

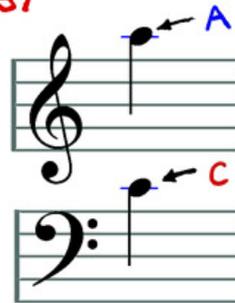
So now we know how far the Gramba or the Cello plays below our Violins. We can also see that the notes on the bass stave are in a different place to those on the treble stave.



THEORY

LESSON 37

'A' on the treble staff is in the same place as 'C' on the bass staff.



'E' on the treble staff is in the same place as 'G' on the bass staff.



So to know the names of notes on the bass staff we just add two notes onto the treble notes.

'A' on the treble staff becomes 'C' on the bass staff (A + B + C).

'E' on the treble staff becomes 'G' on the bass staff (E + F + G).

If you wish to learn the cello or piano you will need to learn the bass notes properly. But if you want to play only treble clef instruments like the violin you need only learn this rule.

You need only learn the rule

















 Pretend the bass note is a treble note. 

 Add two notes !!!

 You then know the correct bass note name. 
















HOMWORK LESSON 37

 Play the Note Game more than five times this week.

 Copy, onto a piece of paper, the rule for working out the names of bass notes. Put the paper on the fridge. Learn the rule by heart.

 What finger on the G string plays middle C ?

Answer

 Why is middle C called middle C ?

Answer
.
.

 At the beginning of these staves are the two types of bass clef - Copy them along the staves. Notice that these bass clefs start on the bass f line and have dots either side of the f line. That is why the bass clef is also called the 'F' clef.



HOMWORK LESSON 37

 Write the note names under these bass notes.



G#



C



Eb



Make sure you show whether they are sharp or flat notes

 Write the correct rest in this empty bar



 What degree of the scale is B flat in the scale of F major?



Answer

HOMWORK LESSON 37

 Before starting this homework read, several times, through Lesson 21, Book 3 and Lesson 23, pages 17 and 18.



 How many minim (half) rests are in a semibreve, (whole) rest?

Answer

 How many crotchet (quarter) rests are in a semibreve (whole) rest?

Answer

 How many crotchet rests in a minim rest?

Answer

 How many quaver (eighth) rests in a crotchet rest? Answer

 How many semiquaver (sixteenth) rests in a crotchet rest? Answer

 Draw quarter rests along this stave ~





The Rest Game

-  Try to play the game at least twice each day until your next lesson.
-  Play the game with your Mother or some other member of your family.
-  Read Book 3 Lesson 21 and pages 17 and 18 over and over until you know what each rest looks like and how long it lasts. Then you should win the game.



Rules of the Rest Game .



The Rest Game is played by two or more people using dice and counters.



You take turns at throwing the dice to see which square your counter will go to.



If a player lands on a question square and gives the correct answer they go forward one square. If they don't answer correctly they go back two squares.



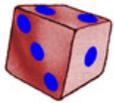
If a player lands on the happy King  or the Best Drummer  they get a free throw. If a player throws a 6,  they get a free throw.



If you are playing with Mum or someone who doesn't know rest lengths, they can look at the answers. When you land on a rest square they can check your answer. When they land on a rest square they can look for the answer and move forward one square. If, however you can say the answer before Mum or the other person, they go back one square.

THEORY

LESSON 38



The Rest Game and the answers



You will find the game board in the appendix. Cut it out, so you can use it for playing.

The Rest Game

Start here 	How many quarter rests in a half rest.....	How many of these in this	How many of these in this	How many sixteenth rests in this
How many eighth rests in this	How many quarter rests in this		How many sixteenth rests in a half rest.....	How many eighth rests in a quarter rest..
How many eighth rests in this	How many sixteenth rests in	How many quarter rests in a whole rest ?	How many sixteenth rests in an eighth rest?	
How many quarter rests in a half rest		How many of these in this...	How many of these in this	How many eighth rests in this
How many of these in this	How many sixteenth rests in a half rest		How many sixteenth rests in an eighth rest	How many eighth rests in a quarter rest
How many eighth rests in a half rest	How many half rests in a whole rest	How many sixteenth rests in a whole rest	How many quarter rests in a whole rest	How many eighth rests in a whole rest
How many sixteenth rests in a quarter rest		How many sixteenth rests in a half rest	How many eighth rests in a half rest	

Answers

Square 1... Two

Square 2... Two

Square 3... Four

Square 4... Four

Square 5... Eight

Square 6... Four

Square 8... Eight

Square 9... Two

Square 10.. Four

Square 11.. Sixteen

Square 12.. Four

Square 13.. Two

Square 15.. Two

Square 17.. Four

Square 18.. Two

Square 19.. Eight

Square 20.. Two

Square 21.. Eight

Square 23.. Two

Square 24.. Two

Square 25.. Four

Square 26.. Two

Square 27.. Sixteen

Square 28.. Four

Square 29.. Eight

Square 30.. Four

Square 32.. Eight

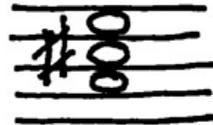
Square 33.. Four

THEORY

LESSON 39

I'm crying with happiness

In lesson 33 the recorder players played this beautiful Triad which made the Queen cry with happiness.



Amazing!!

Go back and read lesson 33 again.

Get out your violin and play 'A' and 'E' strings together making the same sound that Jesse and Dominic made.

I've never heard anything like it in my life

If the Queen was there with you, I'm sure she would say, "It's such a beautiful sound."



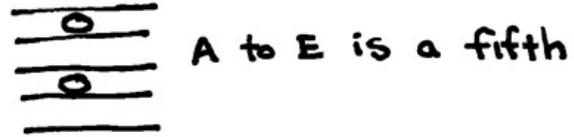
Aren't we lucky? We make that sound every time we tune our violins. It's called the interval of the fifth, because it's five notes from A to E.

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

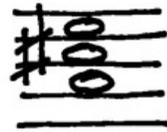
THEORY

LESSON 39

So Jesse and Dominic played the interval of the fifth,

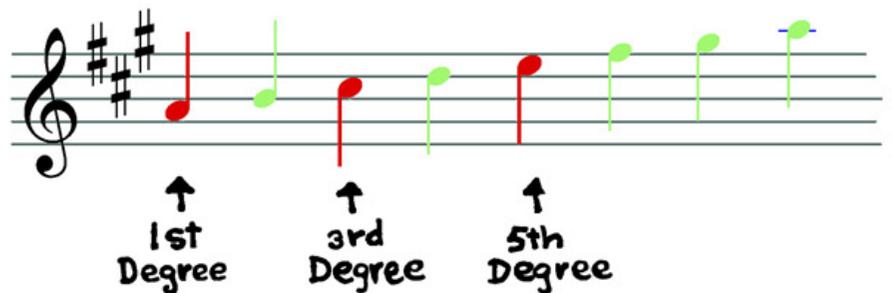


And then Sinclair came and put a C# right in between,



to make the triad.

Together, Jessie, Sinclair and Dominic made a special Triad using the first note, the third note and the fifth note from the scale of A major.



You now know that these three notes are very important notes in the scale.

I'm playing my A and E strings at the same time



THEORY

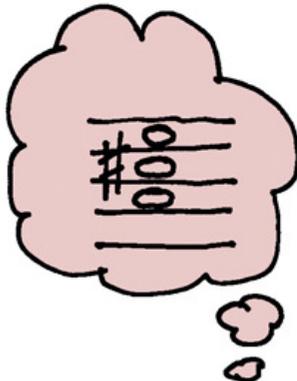
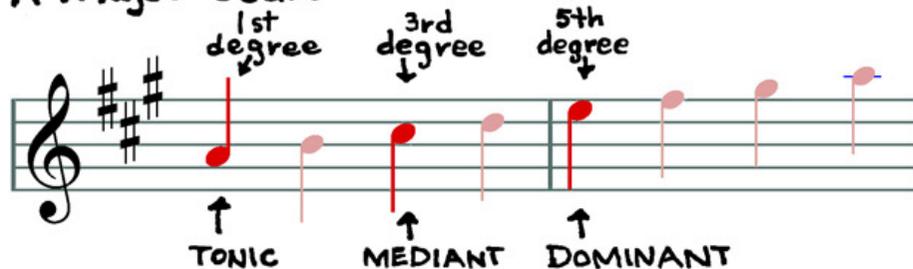
LESSON 39

They make a beautiful sound when they are played together in a Triad. So we give them special names,

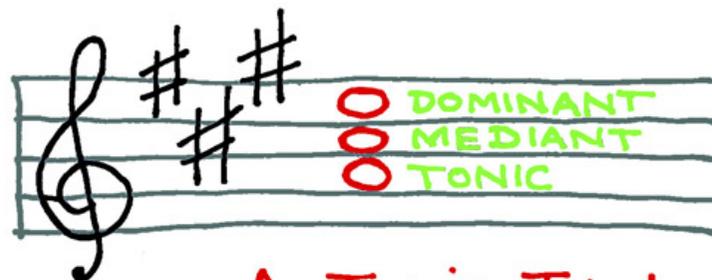


The first degree is called the Tonic.
The third degree is called the Mediant.
The fifth degree is called the Dominant.

A major scale



So that musicians know what we mean when we are talking about Triads, we call one made from the Tonic, the Mediant and the Dominant a Tonic Triad.



A Tonic Triad

So now you know what made the Queen cry with happiness – a Tonic Triad!

HOMWORK LESSON 39

What is another name for the first degree of a scale?

Answer

The third degree is close to the fourth degree



In a major scale the third degree is close to the fourth.

Play the D major scale (one octave) on your violin.

What degree is the seventh degree close to?

Answer

So that's what the seventh degree is close to



What is another name for the fifth degree of a scale?

Answer

Are the notes going up the same as those going down in a major scale?

Answer

Do all major scales sound the same?

Answer

HOMWORK LESSON 39

Draw a ring around the Tonic, the Mediant and the Dominant notes in this A major scale.



I have never heard anything so beautiful before



What is another name for the third degree of a scale?

Answer

How many sharps in the scale of D major?

Answer

How many sharps in the scale of G major?

Answer

On this stave draw five Tonic Triads.



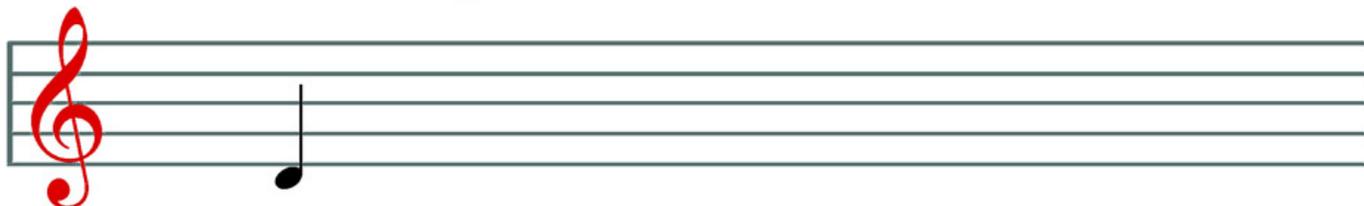
How many quarter notes in a minim?

Answer

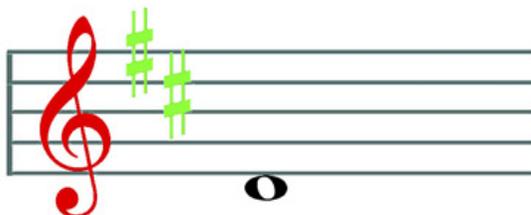
HOMWORK

LESSON 39

 On this staff draw the sharps for the scale of D major. Draw the notes for the scale of D major going up. Put a ring around the Tonic, the Mediant and the Dominant.



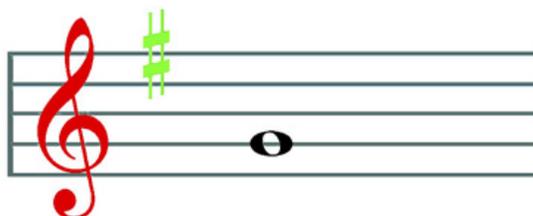
 Complete this Tonic Triad.



 On this staff draw the sharps for the scale of G major. Draw the notes for the scale of G major going up. Put a ring around the Tonic, the Mediant and the Dominant.



 Complete this Tonic Triad.



THEORY

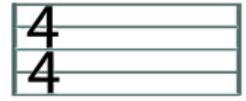
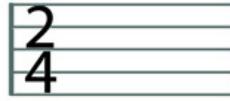
LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

I can't sit down quickly in this new dress



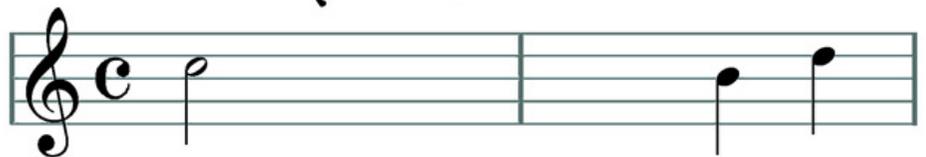
Draw the correct rests in these empty bars.



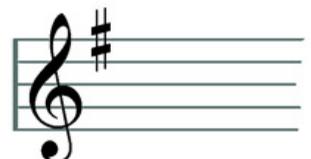
Draw rests where they are needed in these bars.



Finish these bars with minim (half) rests.



What scale has this key signature?



Answer

THEORY LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

 Complete this sentence -
Sharps raise natural notes
by a

 How many sharps in
the D major scale?
Answer

 This piece of music is
in the key of A major
and has three crotchet
beats in each bar.
Draw in the key signature
and time signature.



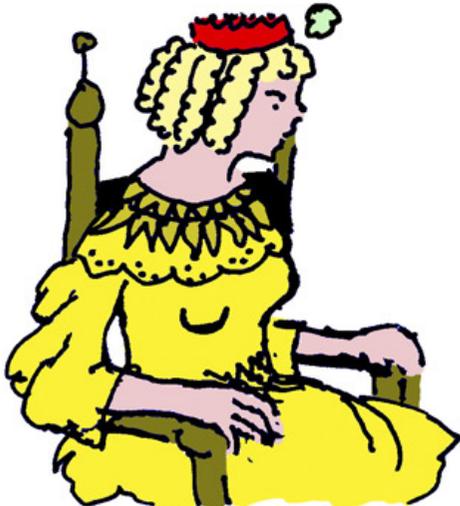
Sixteenth
rests are
just
stems
with
two commas
on top

 Complete this sentence -
Flats lower natural notes
by a

 Draw some sixteenth
rests on this staff -



 Put sixteenth rests where
needed in this music -



THEORY

LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

Now
I'll play
the tune
using
modern
notation



Write this  another way on this  stave.



Write this  another way on this  stave.

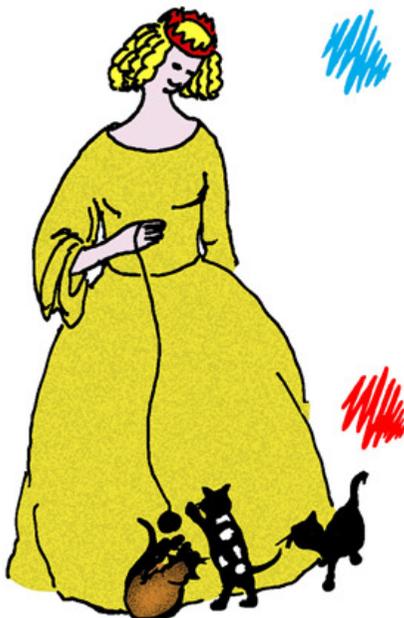


Write the first four flats in these squares. I have done the first one for you.



What is the name of the key (or the Major Scale) that has only one flat?

Answer



What is the name of a group of three notes in the time of one beat?

Answer

THEORY LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4



There is something missing here →



Draw in the missing number.



is an old fashioned way of writing what?

Answer



How many counts in ?

Answer



How much does a dot add to the length of this ?

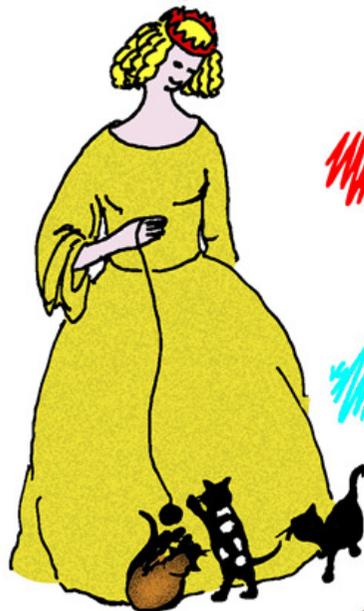
Answer



Write the names of the first four flats (in the correct order) in these squares ~



Draw some crotchet (quarter) rests along this stave.



THEORY

LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

 How many quarter notes in a $\frac{5}{4}$ bar?

Answer



 Is this group of notes equal to a crotchet, a minim, or a semibreve?

 Answer

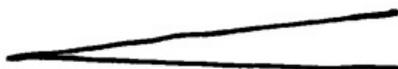
 Draw treble clefs along this staff.



 What type of note is used most often for counting?

A crotchet?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
or A minim?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
or A semibreve?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

 What does this sign mean?



Answer

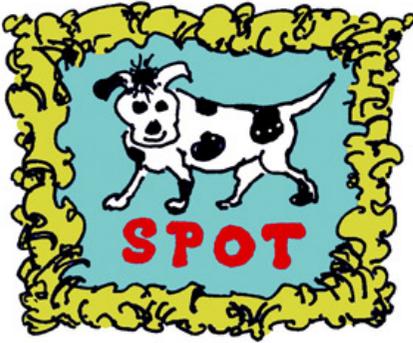
THEORY LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

How long does an accidental last?

Answer

One bar Yes No
or Two bars Yes No



The Queen's painting

Can an accidental be changed by another accidental?

Answer

What is required if an accidental is to carry over to the next bar?

Answer

A Tie Yes No

What does the word 'pitch' mean in music?

Answer

The highness or lowness of a note - Yes No
or Black glue for fingerboards? Yes No

Use a tie when you can't use a single note or a dotted note

Sometimes a small slur joins two notes of the same pitch.



What is the name of that small slur?

Answer



THEORY LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

I'm crying with happiness



Write the tie rule. Your own words are O.K. if you can't remember the words used in LESSON 32.

Answer

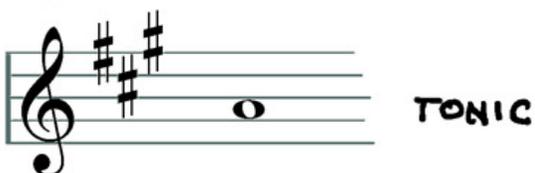
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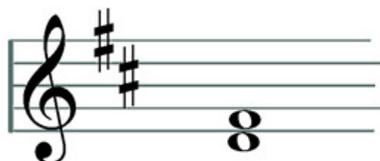
Complete this Tonic Triad of A.



I've never heard anything like it in my life



Complete this Tonic Triad.



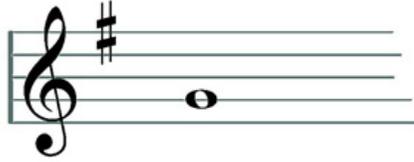
How many sharps in the scale of G major?

Answer

THEORY LESSON 40

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4

 Complete this Tonic Triad.



 Put circles around the Tonic, Mediant and Dominant in this scale.



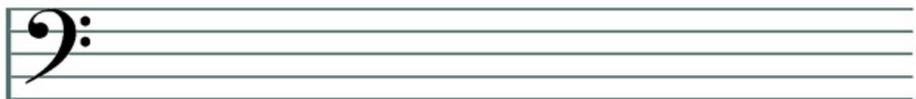
I'm playing my A and E strings at the same time



 How many sharps in the scale of D major?

Answer

 Draw bass (low sound) clef's along this stave.



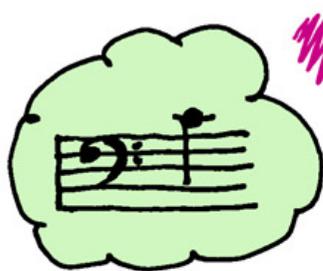
 Draw the other sort of bass clef along this stave.



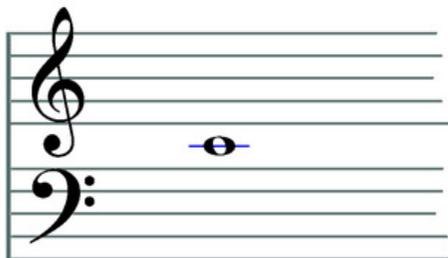
 What does D.C. or da capo mean?

Answer

Revision of lessons in Books 3 and 4



What is the special name we give to this special note?



Answer

Complete this rule for working out the names of bass notes.

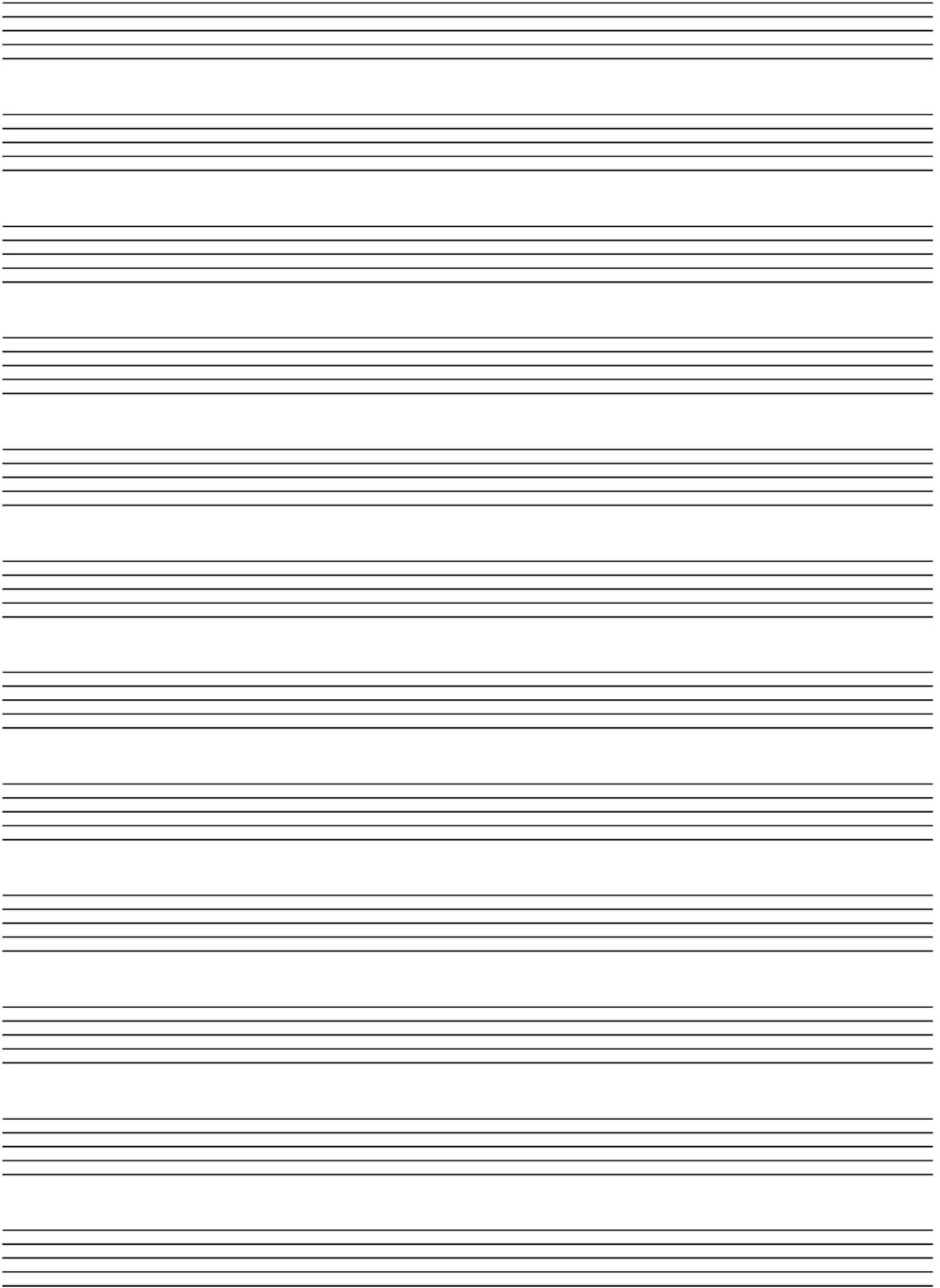


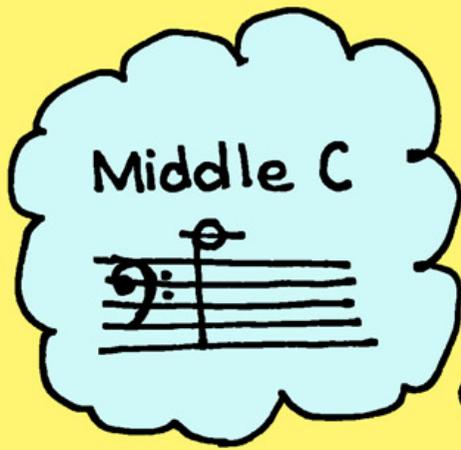
Pretend the bass note is a treble note.

.....
You then know the correct bass note name.



When your teacher has marked this revision lesson you need to correct any answers you got wrong. To do this, go back through Book 3 and Book 4 until you really understand the question and answer. Then rub out your old answer and write in the correct one.





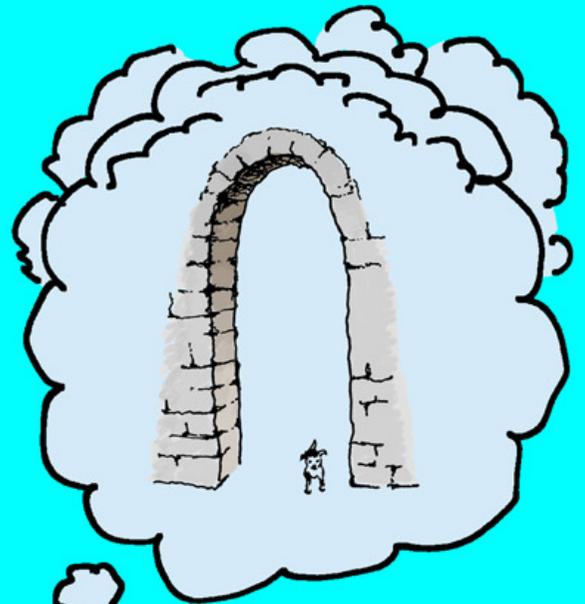
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Cut this out and put on your wall.

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I think Spot has had an accident



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Cut this out and put on your wall.

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Note Length Game

APPENDIX 1

<p>Start here</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a half note? 1</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a half note? 2</p> 	<p>How many half notes in a whole note? 3</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a whole note? 4</p> 
<p>How many quarter notes in a half note? 5</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a whole note? 6</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a whole note? 7</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a quarter note? 8</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a half note? 9</p> 
<p>How many quarter notes in a dotted half note? 10</p> 	<p>11</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a whole note? 12</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a whole note? 13</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a dotted half note? 14</p> 
<p>How many quarter notes in a half note? 15</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a quarter note? 16</p> 	<p>How many half notes in a whole note? 17</p> 	<p>18</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a whole note? 19</p> 
<p>20</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a quarter note? 21</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a half note? 22</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a whole note? 23</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a dotted half note? 24</p> 
<p>How many quarter notes in a half note? 25</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a whole note? 26</p> 	<p>27</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a whole note? 28</p> 	<p>How many sixteenth notes in a half note? 29</p> 
<p>How many eighth notes in a quarter note? 30</p> 	<p>31</p> 	<p>How many quarter notes in a dotted half note? 32</p> 	<p>How many eighth notes in a whole note? 33</p> 	<p>The Winner</p> 

Cut this out. Keep in a folder for future use.

Instructions for playing this game are on page 21.

Italian Word Game

Start here 	¹ <i>f</i> = forte	² <i>p</i> = piano	³ <i>rit</i> = ritardando	⁴ <i>D.C.</i> = da capo
⁵ allegro	⁶ 	⁷ mezzo forte	⁸ andante	⁹ <i>cresc</i> = crescendo
¹⁰ <i>ff</i> = fortissimo	¹¹ <i>pp</i> = pianissimo	¹² mezzo piano	¹³ 	¹⁴ <i>decresc</i> decrescendo
¹⁵ adagio	¹⁶ 	¹⁷ allegretto	¹⁸ <i>ral</i> = rallentando	¹⁹ presto
²⁰ <i>rit</i> = ritenuto	²¹ moderato	²² tempo	²³ <i>accele</i> = accelerando	²⁴ lento
²⁵ legato	²⁶ <i>dim</i> = diminuendo	²⁷ 	²⁸ mezzo	²⁹ <i>D.S.</i> = dal segno
³⁰ <i>cresc</i> = crescendo	³¹ mezzo forte	³² allegretto	³³ lento	

Cut this out. Keep in a folder for future use.

Instructions for playing this game are on page 29.

The Rest Game

<p>Start here</p> 	<p>How many ¹ quarter rests in a half rest.....  </p>	<p>How many ² of these  in this </p>	<p>How many ³ of these  in this </p>	<p>How many ⁴ sixteenth rests in this </p>
<p>How many ⁵ eighth rests in this </p>	<p>How many ⁶ quarter rests in this </p>	<p>⁷ </p>	<p>How many ⁸ sixteenth rests in a half rest..... </p>	<p>How many ⁹ eighth rests in a quarter rest.. </p>
<p>How many ¹⁰ eighth rests in this </p>	<p>How many ¹¹ sixteenth rests in </p>	<p>How many ¹² quarter rests in a whole rest ?</p>	<p>How many ¹³ sixteenth rests in an eighth rest?</p>	<p>¹⁴ </p>
<p>How many ¹⁵ quarter rests in a half rest </p>	<p>¹⁶ </p>	<p>How many ¹⁷ of these  in this... </p>	<p>How many ¹⁸ of these  in this </p>	<p>How many ¹⁹ eighth rests in this </p>
<p>How many ²⁰ of these  in this </p>	<p>How many ²¹ sixteenth rests in a half rest </p>	<p>²² </p>	<p>How many ²³ sixteenth rests in an eighth rest</p>	<p>How many ²⁴ eighth rests in a quarter rest</p>
<p>How many ²⁵ eighth rests in a half rest</p>	<p>How many ²⁶ half rests in a whole rest</p>	<p>How many ²⁷ sixteenth rests in a whole rest</p>	<p>How many ²⁸ quarter rests in a whole rest</p>	<p>How many ²⁹ eighth rests in a whole rest</p>
<p>How many ³⁰ sixteenth rests in a quarter rest</p>	<p>³¹ </p>	<p>How many ³² sixteenth rests in a half rest</p>	<p>How many ³³ eighth rests in a half rest</p>	<p>The Winner</p> 

Cut this out. Keep in a folder for future use.

Instructions for playing this game are on page 37.

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